

minutes past two o'clock this morning, and he was, in terms of the same, forthwith released from custody.

The late hour at which the above sentence was received by us, [half past one] and since our editorial remarks in another column were written, [him] did not comment to-day. We may only remark that Judge Terry, after a full, fair and impartial trial, had been found guilty—and yet he has been set free. We await with anxiety the promised explanation by the Committee at three o'clock this afternoon.

A Horrible Scene.
After arriving on the scaffold, Hetherington and Brice took a position side by side. The hangman then removed the cravat from the neck of Brice. Hetherington removed his own cravat. Brice turned to his fellow-victim and shook hands with him. The ropes were then adjusted about both their necks. While the hangman was thus engaged, Hetherington remarked: "Don't put it too tight around my neck—I want to speak to the people." When the rope was adjusted to the satisfaction of the hangman, Hetherington as calmly and coolly as if he was addressing a public meeting assembled to do him honor, said:

"You may think I am a hard sinner. I appear before you mild and unrepentant. I am to meet my Maker in a few moments. To the best of my knowledge I have not lived one day in my life that I was afraid to meet my Maker. Do not think that I am a murderer. Such is not my case. Bishop Kip has been with me all day—today, but during intervals throughout the day."

Brice, who during the delivery of the above remarks, stood with his hands quite carelessly thrust in his pockets, and who appeared to be intoxicated, said:

"Have you [turning to the reporters near the gallows] got that all down. Go on, old horse, [to Hetherington] and say what you have to say—I don't want you to be talking all day."

Hetherington—I am now more penitent to-day than I ever was in my life.
Brice, [squearing himself].—Go on, sir.
Hetherington.—In conversation with Dr. Kip, to-day, I assured him that I never lived a day that I was afraid—

Brice—Oh, hurry up with your cakes—don't be so long about it.
Hetherington, [continuing].—to meet my God. Brice.—I'm not going to stop here so long. I want to meet my God immediately.

Hetherington.—If the gentlemen in whose hands I wish it, I will stop.
Several voices.—Proceed, proceed.
Hetherington.—Gentlemen, I do not display any more feeling now than the day on which I was taken to that house. I have—

Brice.—I want you all to understand that I, Philander Brice, have been murdered by the Vigilance Committee, on the 20th day of July, 1856. Do you understand that?
Hetherington.—I still think so. Whenever you say stop, I will stop. I have to add one thing more, and that is, that so far from the killing of Dr. Randall, I am concerned, I would merely say that I had only asked a question, when he turned around and drew his knife.

Brice.—Go on, sir.
Hetherington.—I merely wanted to save my own life. I have lived all my life a gentleman, though I am about to end my career on the gallows, I defy the whole world to prove a dishonorable act upon me.

Brice.—Go away from me, you son of a b—h, [to the hangman, who was fumbling about his neck].
Hetherington.—In the conversation I had with Bishop Kip—

Brice.—I don't care about Dr. Kips or Dr. Crips. Hetherington.—What was my last sentence?
Brice.—I'm drunk; I'm all right; I'm a regular thing of a b—h—

Hetherington.—The conversation turned on Randall, and I told him that I never lived a day that I was not prepared to meet my God.
Brice.—Speak out—speak out like a man, sir.
Hetherington.—I have merely told that I had no bad feelings against any one. I expect that my blood will forgive me. I forgive every man. May the Lord have mercy upon your souls. But, gentlemen, I have to make one remark which few people may credit.

Brice.—Go on, old horse.
Hetherington.—I have nearly said all that during my trial. Mr. Gillespie insulted me very much, but I freely forgive him; I think Mr. Smiley was friendly to me.

Brice.—[to his companion].—Roll yourself up in the American flag, and die like a son of a b—h.
Hetherington.—My witnesses were not summoned.

Brice.—Go on, old horse.
Hetherington.—No jury on the face of the earth would have convicted me. So far as a fair trial is concerned, I have had no such thing. I am not afraid to meet my God. May the Lord have mercy upon your souls.

Brice.—I hope he may, old horse.
Hetherington.—I forgive every one. Gentlemen, I am the spectacle of you all. May the Lord have mercy upon your souls.

The caps were then adjusted around the necks of both, and Hetherington, when the cap was pulled down, said:

"God bless you all. God bless you all. God bless Mr. Fletcher Haight. I wish I could have seen Mr. Haight before I died."

Here he told the fatal knell, and the two men were launched into eternity.

The bodies, after swinging idly in the air for the space of half an hour, were cut down and taken possession of by the Coroner.

Verdict on the Bodies of Hetherington and Brice.
Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the jury summoned by Coroner Kent to inquire into the cause of the death of Joseph Hetherington and Philander Brice, returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, jurors, etc., inquiring into the cause of the death of a man named Philander Brice, who was found dead by Coroner Kent in a room in the third story of a brick building situated on the south side of Sacramento, between Front and Davis streets, on the evening of the 23rd of July last, after an examination of the body of the deceased by Dr. Cole, and hearing his medical testimony thereon, accompanied with the testimony of other witnesses, all of which we have fully considered, rendered the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, Philander Brice, a native of Oneida County, New York, aged 22 years, came to his death on the 23rd of July last, by hanging, at the hands of one Robert Nixon and a person unknown to us, who aided and abetted by a party of men styling themselves the Committee of Vigilance of San Francisco.

A. H. Titcomb, John J. Harkness,
G. W. Harrison, Levi Robie,
J. O. McMullin, R. S. Haven.

Adolph Suro and Wm. E. Loring, two of the jurors, refused to sign the above verdict. But, there being seven persons in favor of signing, they were sufficient to return a verdict.

The same verdict was rendered in the case of Joseph Hetherington, a native of Carlisle, England, aged 36. Both Suro and Loring refused to sign the verdict in Hetherington's case also.

Bulger not to be Hanged.
So it seems Bulger is not to be hanged. "33" Secretary, by order of the Executive Committee, announces this fact to the public, and strives to propitiate the "outside pressure" by stating that, in a mistake, Bulger's sentence was never read to him, and besides, Bulger's object in returning was simply to solicit permission from the Committee to go to New York. Under these circumstances, the "Committee of Vigilance" deemed it their duty to remit the sentence of death passed upon Bulger for his return to this State. Here is the document in full:

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.
A resolution was passed on the 4th of June, 1856, by the Executive Committee, sentencing Edward Bulger to leave the State of California, never to return under the penalty of death.

A sub-committee was appointed to read to the prisoner the sentence passed upon him, also to inform other prisoners whose banishment had been ordered.

As Bulger was laboring under the effect of intense nervous excitement and debility, the sub-committee concluded to defer the reading of the

sentence until just previous to his removal from the cell.

It now appears from the testimony of the sub-committee, that in the confusion which arose on the departure of the prisoners from the building, the reading of the sentence was omitted.

It also appears from the statement of Captain Smith of the bark Yankee, that the application of Bulger for passage back to this State was the expression to him of his (Bulger's) desire to return to the Committee, to obtain from them their permission to proceed to New York.

Under these circumstances the Committee of Vigilance deem it a duty to remit the sentence of death passed upon Bulger for his return to this State. At the same time, it is deemed proper to state that all other prisoners shipped hence, having had their sentence read to them, in case of return will suffer the penalty of death.

33, Secretary.

United States.
Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee of Congress.

The Committee close their report by the statement that the following facts and conclusions are established by the sworn and voluminous testimony submitted.

First.—That each election in the territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second.—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally-constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore null and void.

Third.—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property, and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth.—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Fifth.—That the election under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth.—That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield, for Delegate.

Seventh.—That in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth.—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your Committee to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

Senator Marcy has under consideration the law recently enacted by the Legislature of New Granada, levying a duty of nearly nineteen cents per ounce on all foreign mails transported across the Isthmus. This law is clearly violative of our treaty with Granada, and will be resisted. [See Janr.]

Female Nerve.
Madame Ida Pfeiffer disdains adventures achieved easily, and prefers the fresh draughts of life in its primeval simplicity. In her first journey round the world she accomplished enterprises which, one would have thought, might have satisfied the ambition of any decent middle-aged lady. But the appetite of travelling, like all other appetites, grows by what it feeds on. She could not rest till she had once made the circuit of the globe, and, if it was her ambition to do what no lady had ever done before, or will ever, probably, attempt again, she has succeeded to her heart's desire.

Since among the curiosities assembled at the World's Fair in London, in 1851, not the least remarkable was Ida Pfeiffer. Tired, at length, of seeing and being seen, she took a passage in a small uncomfortable merchantman to the Cape of Good Hope, intending to eclipse Mr. Gordon Cumming, and ascend into the heart of Africa.

On arriving at the Cape, she found that the expense of her proposed journey was beyond her means, and she reluctantly abandoned the thought of it. She went on to Singapore, with no definite plan, and then returned to her hotel, where the interior of Borneo was no better known than the interior of Africa, and that if she was bent upon a desperate adventure, she should be as successful there as anywhere.

From Singapore, therefore, she went to Sarawak, first to visit Sir James Brooke, and afterwards to be guided by circumstances. Sir James was absent from home. She found his nephew, Captain Brooke, however, and was hospitably received. After a short stay she informed her host that she intended to cross the island to the Dutch settlement, and requested to be provided with a guide.

Captain Brooke protested against what he considered madness. The route lay through the most savage of the Dyak tribes, and Madame Ida's head would not in all likelihood be seized as an ornament for the wigwag of a chief. Remonstrances, however, did not avail. She hired a Malay guide, and the Dutch resident knows in what plight, and from what direction, she emerged out of the forests. She passed unscathed through a country where no white man's or white woman's foot had ever trod, and where she was supposed to be exposing herself to certain death. A woman who is equal to such an exploit as this would not stoop to invent details. We need not doubt that her story is no less faithful in its parts than in its outline. Here is a description of a night among the Dyaks:

"In the afternoon we," i.e. Madame Pfeiffer and guide, again made camp with one of the tribes. Here things did not just now look very comfortable, for the tribe had only returned two days before from the wars, and brought with them a head, which was hung up with two others, nearly dry, over the fireplace, and close to my bed. This was because the place near these valuable trophies is the place of honor, and always was offered to a distinguished guest. My situation, however, became a painful one. The wind rushing through the hut, rattled the dry skulls continually one against the other; and the vapor and the stench from the fresh head was suffocating. Sleep was impossible, and I got by degrees into a perfect fever of terror." &c.

Madame Pfeiffer carried her head away in safety from this horrid place, and, emboldened by impunity, projected a second tour still deeper into the interior. Her friends succeeded in making her impossible. But the good lady was not to be balked. If she could get no further into Borneo, she might try Sumatra, the country thence reported to be equally unknown, and as she naively owns in her journal, and with this view she went in a steamer to Padang.

The governor was extremely obliging. The traveller's name had gone before her, and every facility was offered her for seeing what she desired to see. She soon exhausted the civilized neighborhood. Beyond the frontiers lay the tribe of the wild Battakers, of whom nothing was known but that they were ferocious savages, and had lately eaten two missionaries, who had unwisely ventured among them. Here might be found an adventure more dreadful than the bed of horrors and forest, but the route lay through morass and forest. Rivers must be crossed swarming with alligators. Nights must be spent in the woods, among tigers and box constrictors, with the prospect of being "served up" at a cannibal dinner at the end of the journey. Half-savage Malays must be her only companions in a country where a white man would be inevitably devoured, and her hope of escape lay only in her sex, and as she naively owns in her journal, being an indigestible looking specimen of it. This was the very expedition for Madame Pfeiffer. Again she disappeared over the frontiers of civil-

ization with her carpet bag and her guides. She swam rivers between the arms of her Malays, and escaped the alligators; the tigers spared her, though she heard them howling all night about her fire. At last she came among the Battakers, and she found that they had fully earned their worst reputation. She had entered one of their villages; she was taken into a hut, and a crowd soon surrounded her:

"Tall robust men, full six feet high, with huge muscles, and projecting teeth, more like the jaws of a wild beast than anything human.

They soon showed her what they were thinking of. "They pointed with their knives at my throat, and gnashed their teeth at my arm, as if they already had them full of my flesh."

But the lady was prepared for a cannibal reception. "Of course," she adds, "when I thought of coming among the wild Battakers, I had anticipated something of this sort, and I had therefore studied a little speech in their language for such an occasion. I knew if I could say anything that would amuse them, and perhaps make them laugh, I should have a great advantage over them; for savages are quite like children, and the more trifling will often make them friends. I got up therefore, and putting one of the most violent upon the shoulder in a friendly manner, said, with a smiling face, half Malay and half Battaker, 'Why you don't mean to say you would kill and eat a woman—especially such an old one as I am. I must be heard and I must be seen, by signs and words, to understand, also that I was not at all afraid of them.' &c.

She had calculated wisely. The Battakers laughed, as she expected, and agreed that for once she should not be eaten; but she must return with all speed as she had come.

These and similar adventures were the experiences of Ida Pfeiffer in her second journey round the world. She returned by San Francisco, through the United States, and again arrived in England, after an absence of two years and a half. We may not question the word of a lady, and, as we said, the outline of her story is guaranteed by a reference to Dutch and English settlers on the islands she visited. We must therefore believe what she tells us, and, in return, we have only to repeat the words which were once used to ourselves by an old boatman, on our proposing to him a sailing expedition in dangerous waters. "Sir," he said, "if you be out upon the water, and the danger comes to you, you must do your best like a man; but for to go out a-looking for it, like this here, is what no man didn't ought to do, nor woman neither."

Dispatches were received at the Foreign Office, on the 21st, from Batavia, Hong Kong, San Francisco, Washington, London and Paris.

His Excellency Elisha H. Allen and Miss Allen, left San Francisco by the steamer of the 21st of July, en route for Washington.

Our thanks are due to the Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and to S. C. Hillman for files of late papers received by the *Yankee*. Also to J. W. Sullivan, and Messrs. G. B. Post & Co., of San Francisco for similar favors.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale.
BY ORDER of the Honorable George M. Robinson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, acting as Judge of Probate, there will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at public auction, by M. C. Monsarrat, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1856, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. of said day, in the District of Ewa, Waimanalo, Island of Oahu, H.I., at the residence of J. H. Williams, subject to the view of the docket, all the following described tracts or parcels of lands belonging to the estate of J. W. Opuni, deceased, to wit:

Nos. 9,393 and 9,394, J. W. OPUNI.
1st TRACT.—Two long pieces called Aialamali in the illi of Kaunaloa, and Kalausa in the illi of Paia, Kalausa, E. O., beginning at the west corner at a water course, and running north 65° east 1.46 chains along said water course, thence south 1.50 chains along the water course, thence south 16° east 0.90 chains along side of Koalihi, thence south 65° west 1 chain beside a garden spot, thence south 65° east 0.88 chains, thence north 53° east 0.94 chains along a garden, thence south 25° east 3.00 chains along Kalausa, thence south 65° east 0.70 chains, thence south 361° east 4.30 chains along Kalausa, thence south 12° west 0.22 chains, thence south 39° east 2.84 chains along Kalausa, thence north 73° east 1.23 chains along a garden, thence south 62° west 1.43 chains along a garden, thence north 43° east 3.40 chains along the konohiki's land, thence south 65° east 2.20 chains, thence north 42° west 1° east 5.00 chains, thence north 54° east 0.26 chains, thence north 37° west 6.34 chains along Kalausa's land to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres.

2d TRACT, a house lot at Paiaia, Kalausa—beginning at the west corner and running north 33° east 1.77 chains along this side of a garden, thence south 1.50 chains along the fence of William Sterens, thence south 38° 1-2° west 1.78 along the upland of the konohiki, thence north 46° west 2.30 chains along the upland of the konohiki to the place of beginning, containing 44-100 of an acre.

3d TRACT, a long land in Kaula in the illi of Pohakulo, Waimanalo, beginning at the south point and running north 20° east 2.19 chains along the bank of a kolo pond, Amaka, thence south 25° west 1.00 chain along a garden, thence north 60° west 1.40 chains, thence north 26° east 1.21 chains, thence north 64° west 1.47 chains along the garden of Kakauihi, thence south 13° east 1.39 chains along the land of Kakauihi, thence south 38° east 0.58 chains, thence north 53° east 0.60 chains along the land of Ihu, thence south 71° 1-2° east 0.60 chains, thence south 53° east 1.00 chain along the land of Ihu, thence south 60° east 1.12 chains, thence south 18° west 0.42 chains, thence west 62° east 1.30 chains along Ihu's to the place of beginning, making 6-16 of an acre.

Survey of KALAUASA—beginning at the southwest corner on a ridge between the kalo patches at a post standing there, 1 chain 42 links from the stream and running south 73° west, and running north 50° 15° west 4-22-100 chains to the stream, that is the north west corner, thence running north 47° east 11-75-100 chains to a high wall, that is the side of the kalo patch, thence south 30° 15° east 3-20-100 chains to the other side of a large water course, and running south 61° west 90 links to the bank of a kalo patch, and running south 35° east 7-90-100 chains to the post, thence the side upland, thence running north 42° 30° west 1-2-100 chains, thence south 53° 30° west 3-20-100 chains, thence south 8° west 3-20-100 chains, thence to the place of beginning, making 7 acres, 4 chains 19-100.

KALAUASA.—Beginning at the northwest corner of this land, at the corner of a kalo patch, 3-63-100 chains from the stream of water, running north 46° west, thence north 53° 30° east 6-12-100 chains to a post, thence the water course, that is the inland side, thence running south 43° 15° west 7 chains to a post—that is the east side, thence north 34° 30° west 5-88-100 chains to the place of commencement, containing 3 acres, 3 chains 64-100.

No. 716, TRACT 1st—the Section Paaloa.—Beginning at the west point and running north 30° east 4-40 chains along a stream of water, thence south 50° east 11-10 chains along Ahoie, thence north 39° west 14-30 chains along Waiea, thence north 70° west 12-50 chains along Hananaka to the place of beginning—17-85-100 acres.

TRACT 2nd—the Section Okiohio.—Beginning at the west point and running along the brook north 53° east 18-75 chains, thence north 65° east 4-40 chains, thence along Kuluiki south 17° east 12 chains, thence south 70° west 20-60 chains along Waiea, thence north 47° west 12-50 chains along Kupuia to the place of beginning—33-61-100 acres.

TRACT 3rd—a sandhill Paakea.—Beginning at the north point and running along Paape south 83° east 1-60 chains, thence north 54° east 1-27 chains, thence 50 chains along the ahupua of Kalausa to the place of beginning, containing 49-100 acres.

TRACT 4th—the Section of Lipakua.—Beginning at the north point and running south 85° east 70 chains along a stream, thence south 45° east 5-60 chains along Kuluiki's land, thence north 77° east 3-30 chains along Waiea, thence north 18° west 4-20 chains along Kalausa's land to the place of beginning, containing 1-95-100 acres.

TRACT 5th—the Section Kapuwela.—Beginning at the north point and running along a water course south 67° west 13-70 chains, and south 31° west 8-50 chains, thence south 62° east 8 chains along Pioneowai, thence along Kuluiki north 45° east 4-80 chains, and 5 chains, thence south 45° west 60 chains along the land of Kalausa north 45° east 2-50 chains, thence north 50° east 12-20 chains along the upland of Kaheha, thence north 47° west 14 chains along Waiea to the place of beginning, containing 26-1-2 acres.

J. R. WILLIAMS and Wife, Administrators of the Estate of J. W. Opuni, deceased. Honolulu, August 26th, A. D. 1856. 16-3t

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.
WILL be sold at public auction at the Auction Room, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, at 12 o'clock M., all that valuable piece of land situated on the island of Maui, in the district of Hana, called KALELEU and KALOKALANI, formerly known as "Charles Copp's Plantation," comprising about 600 acres, equally desirable for a Sugar Plantation and a Cattle Range.

Previous to the above-named date of sale at auction the land is offered at private sale by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO., at whose office the particulars of the boundaries, etc., may be obtained. 14-4t

DR. FORD'S
Office and Drug Store, Queen Street, near the Ship's Medicine Chest refitted and prescriptions carefully prepared under the supervision of LANGHERNE, H. H. sold, vapor, shower and medicated Baths, at all hours, 16-3t

BOOKS AND NOVELS
OF ALL KINDS, at Hillman's Periodical Depot, to which he invites the attention of readers. Books that have been read can be exchanged, at half price, for new ones. 16-4t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Etc.
CROMWELL, CRANE & BRIGHTMAN, No. 131 Commercial, Importers and wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, ACIDS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, SURGICAL and DENTAL INSTRUMENTS. Prices low—terms cash. 16-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BUILDING LOTS IN NUUANU AT AUCTION.
WILL be sold by the undersigned, at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday the 10th of September next, on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the Estate of A. Paki, the following described pieces of land situated on the cross street running from Liliha street, to the residence of Dr. Judd:

1st. Commencing at the north east corner of this lot and running north 91° west, 530 links along the street, thence south 64° west, 236 links, south 51° east, 118 links, south 41° 1-2° west, 58 links, south 52° east, 57 links, south 46° west, 80 links, and north 44° west 18 links, along M. Kokuana's land, thence south 49° east 48 links, south 29° west 205 links, south 45° east 220 links, north 49° east, 76 links, north 44° west, 125 links, north 48° east 181 links, south 44° east 153 links, and north 51° east 465 links along Keoni Ana's land to the place of commencement on street, 28-100 acres.

2nd. A lot near the north corner of this lot, and running south 45° east 145 links along M. Kokuana's land, south 37° west 76 links along Kalausa's land, north 43° west 162 links along Keoni Ana's land, and north 50° east 90 links along M. Kokuana's land to place of commencement—12-100 acres.

No. 6, 1 Kalo Patch in Kaalaalo, joining Captain Liliha's residence, containing 28-100 acres. Plans and surveys to be seen at the Auction Room of M. C. MONSARRAT, Auctioneer. 16-3t

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WILL be sold by the undersigned, at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday the 10th of September next, on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the Estate of A. Paki, the following described pieces of land situated on the cross street running from Liliha street, to the residence of Dr. Judd:

1st. Commencing at the north east corner of this lot and running north 91° west, 530 links along the street, thence south 64° west, 236 links, south 51° east, 118 links, south 41° 1-2° west, 58 links, south 52° east, 57 links, south 46° west, 80 links, and north 44° west 18 links, along M. Kokuana's land, thence south 49° east 48 links, south 29° west 205 links, south 45° east 220 links, north 49° east, 76 links, north 44° west, 125 links, north 48° east 181 links, south 44° east 153 links, and north 51° east 465 links along Keoni Ana's land to the place of commencement on street, 28-100 acres.

2nd. A lot near the north corner of this lot, and running south 45° east 145 links along M. Kokuana's land, south 37° west 76 links along Kalausa's land, north 43° west 162 links along Keoni Ana's land, and